FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VIOLA COMMENTS ON NATIONAL REORGANIZATION PROCESS

PY061512Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2115 GMT 5 Oct 78 PY

[Excerpts] Rosario, 5 Oct (TELAM)--Argentine Commander Roberto Eduardo Viola said here today regarding the border conflict with Chile that negotiations between the two parties tend to move between favorable and unfavorable stages. He added that only through dialog are we fully aware of our permanent and most urgent needs. Furthermore the two countries understand that they cannot renounce something which they consider their genuine sovereign right.

Speaking to journalists during an inspection visit to army units here, General Viola added that Argentina is willing to maintain these sovereign rights but, he added, "I understand that there are many ways to achieve a successful solution for the two countries."

During his stay General Viola reviewed troops of the 121st Communications Battalion and held a work session with the commander and officers of the II Corps.

During the press conference, when asked about the final results of the national reorganization process, Viola answered: The final objective of this process is to achieve a new Argentina, a new Argentina in which there will be no more frustrations. The present government has three basic objectives which are perfectly well guided." He said: "The first is to secure independence with a high degree of efficiency which will enable it to function properly after the national reorganization process. The second is to motivate the people on whom the development of this process relies, a process which, as we have repeatedly stated, is a new experience for Argentina. The third is to gain support from all sectors so these objectives can be properly achieved.

Regarding the political aspects of the process, General Viola noted that the proposals issued by the armed forces in this regard "are now being studied at the armed forces level. Therefore, I cannot give a definitive opinion until the necessary agreements are achieved. If I did, I would be merely giving my personal opinion, which lacks any value until these proposals are approved.

Asked why the army does not support political liberalism, he answered: "I did not say exactly that. What I said was that for us it is practically impossible to realize whiat we call absolute liberalism within the present political framework while we are experiencing ideological aggression. The greatest defect of democracies is their weakness in defense against the ideological attacks of other trends which penetrate it."

He was also asked whether the army's political proposal includes the election of the future president by the armed forces. He noted: During this stage of the process there is no doubt that the election of presidents will be the product of the armed forces. But what I can assure you is that the entire army is a deeply democratic institution.

CALLUP OF MILITARY RESERVISTS EXTENDED

PY061440Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1231 GMT 6 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Mendoza, 6 Oct (NA)--The 8th Mountain Infantry Brigade has extended its callup to retired officers and noncommissioned officers living in the southern departments of San Rafael, General Alvear and Malargue. Those districts were explicitly excluded from the earlier summons to retired military personnel. The summons now comprises all military personnel in retirement who live in Mendoza Province. These should report to the officially indicated places between Monday and Wednesday of next week.

According to this second summons, military personnel in retirement in San Rafael, General Alvear, and Malargue should appear at the NCO club in San Rafael. Officers will present themselves Monday, noncommissioned officers with troop assignments on Tuesday and noncommissioned officers of the specialized branches on Wednesday, in all cases from 0800 to 1200 and from 1600 to 2000.

The first summons, announced last Wednesday on the radio stations, concluded with the following motto: "National Sovereignty, Priority Number 1."

Exercises for 'Training'

PY071652Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1510 GMT 7 Oct 78 PY

[Excerpt] Corrientes, 7 Oct (NA)--Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola, commander in chief of the army, has stated here that the various recent exercises have "only two purposes--training and checking." Viola made this remark yesterday when he arrived for an inspection visit in Curuzu Cuatia, headquarters of the 3d Infantry Brigade.

When newsmen asked about movements of troops and their alleged connection with the border conflict with Chile, he categorically asserted that these movements "have no warlike character whatever." He added: "Exercises of this type have the purpose of training personnel and verifying plans drawn up by the armed forces."

Unrelated to Chile Talks

PY091650Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1520 GMT 9 Oct 78 PY

[Excerpts] Mendoza, 9 Oct (NA)--General Juan Pablo Saa, commander of the 8th Infantry Brigade, has explained that the mobilization of troops in San Rafael "has nothing to do with the negotiations our country is currently carrying out with Chile," regarding the dispute over boundaries, and expressed his hope that "good sense and prudence, which are proper in civilized countries, will prevail at the end."

Asked how long the troops and equipment will remain at San Rafael, the commander answered: "The time required for military instruction." He added: "A month perhaps."

ARGENTINE-CHILEAN COMMISSION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PY061750Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1655 GMT 6 Oct 78 PY

[Communique released by Joint Commission No 2 in Buenos Aires on 6 October after the seventh round of negotiations]

[Text] In Buenos Aires, on 6 October 1978, the chairmen of the delegations from the Republic of Chile and the Republic of Argentina to Negotiation Commission No 2 report:

The negotiations commission began a new round in Buenos Aires on 2 October. In their sessions the two delegations have made substantial progress regarding some of the points contained in the Puerto Montt Act, and their positions on delimitation are now closer.

The working groups on physical and economic integration and on common Antarctic interests have completed the work planned for this meeting and have drawn up joint draft projects for important aspects of their respective subjects.

In order to make exhaustive use of the time still available for the talks now in progress, it has been agreed to prolong the negotiation period until the expiration of the maximum term set for the work of the commission. During this period the meetings which are believed to be necessary will be held, either in Santiago or in Buenos Aires.

Accordingly, and notwithstanding other meetings which may be decided, members of the two delegations will meet in Santiago Friday, 13 October, and the joint commission will hold a plenary meeting in that same city on 23 October.

Etcheverry on New Procedures

PY061948Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (NA)--After the joint communique signed by the delegation heads of Joint Commission No 2 was released. Gen Etcheverry Boneo told newsmen about the commission's new working method. He said that as of now "we will begin to work under a different system from the one we have used since we started the talks. We have decided to establish periods of talks every 2 weeks, that is, a kind of session of a permanent nature to facilitate all the contacts that may be necessary."

Asked whether the 2 November deadline for the negotiations was still in force, Etcheverry confirmed that "the deadline is still in force."

Francisco Orrego Vicuna, chairman of the Chilean delegation, made a statement similar to that of his Argentine counterpart, declaring that "the negotiations are continuing their course in a normal manner." He added that "it has therefore been agreed to begin a continuous session to facilitate all contacts and permit this program to make progress before 2 November."

Gen Joaquin Ramirez Pineda, chairman of the Chilean delegation to Joint Commission No 1 and a member of the present commission, also made a statement. He first recalled that "together with General Apella (of the Argentine delegation to Joint Commission No 1), we maintained permanent contact through a consultation body intended to solve any problem which might appear."

Asked about the situation created by some restrictions on Argentine trucks crossing the border at Punta Arenas, Ramirez Pineda "categorically" denied that any action of that type had been taken. "No such directive from the Punta Arenas customs office exists, and freedom of transport is maintained as it has always been, without restrictions of any kind."

It has been reported that the 30-member delegation will return to Santiago this afternoon by air.

PAPER WARNS OF GROWING PUBLIC DISTRUST, CONCERN

PY071504Y Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Oct 78 p 6 PY

[Editorial: "The Future of the Country"]

[Excerpt] Mendoza, 6 Oct (NA)--The 8th Mountain Infantry Brigade has extended its callup time by the appropriate officials, announce their basic intentions and objectives. The record drawn up at the swearing-in of the military junta, the basic rules for the intervention of the armed forces and the speeches given by the president between 30 March and 7 July 1976 give the details of the course of action which was planned.

Those antecedents clearly bring out the decision to restore essential values regarding the morality, ability and efficiency of the state in order to insure the inauguration of a republican, representative and federal democracy.

These short but categorical definitions reveal the noble inspiration with which the armed forces assumed power in view of the grave situation which the Peronist period caused the country, which, it was said, was on the very brink of national dissolution. Since that time 2 and 1/2 years have passed and subversion has been overcome, the foreign credit and prestige of the nation have been restored, national unity has been reestablished and the necessary procedure initiated to fix the responsibility of those guilty of this disastrous administration of the public interests.

But serious public apprehension has begun to appear as government action develops, despite the patriotic intentions of those exercising power, because of the many obvious contradictions and errors which confuse and bewilder those who fervently desire success for the government--because in the present circumstances the future of the country depends on that success.

The difficulty in initiating dialog, which in many cases is promised but not realized, and the case of secretaries of state who, with praiseworthy intentions, hide the seriousness of the situation and announce rates of inflation which they know to be unreal, have caused growing distrust of the administration and increasing speculation, which contributes to rising prices.

The noticeably slow restoration of full individual guarantees through respect for due legal process, which could be explained during the height of the struggle against subversion, cannot be justified after the statements by the president that the war is over. The passive or complacent attitude toward the economic and social system inherited from Peronism, regarding labor union activities, the volume of public expenditure and the size and ineffectiveness of state enterprises, contradicts the objectives of the process and makes government promises less credible. It is also ethically incomprehensible that the condemnation of corruption and subversion has not included Peron, who hatched them, and the regime, which harbored them.

The inconceivable foreign policy which has placed us among the nonalined countries is against our best traditions and national interests by making us associates of governments openly leaning toward communism or in complicity with communism. We cannot refrain from adding to this list of unacceptable things the restrictions on freedom of the press, which is the basis of all other freedoms. In conclusion, the threat of constitutional reform weakens the supreme guarantee it represents for defense of human rights and free institutions.

As a result of all this, concern and despondency move the citizens to ask themselves: Where are we heading? What will the future be? Precisely because there is no reason to doubt the noble intentions of those responsible for the national reorganization process, a change is necessary to correct the contraditions and errors we have mentioned, a change which should take the form of a categorical statement of faithfulness to and respect for the constitution, followed by actions and dispositions confirming the statement in the eyes of the public.

PRESIDENTS PEREDA, VIDELA TO MEET THIS MONTH

PY061343Y La Paz Radio Panamerican Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Oct 78 PY

[Excerpt] The foreign minister has reported that the Bolivian and Argentine presidents will meet toward the end of this month in the town of Pocitos for the official opening of a bridge.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS PRC REJECTS TRADE RELATIONS

PY061727Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0145 GMT 6 Oct 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 5 Oct (AFP)--It was reported here today that the PRC will not establish any kind of relations with Bolivia while Bolivia maintains diplomatic relations with nationalist China. Foreign Minister Ricardo Anaya reported that the various inquiries carried out to establish some kind of relationship with the PRC were unsuccessful in view of its position regarding nationalist China. Bolivia is interested in establishing diplomatic relations with Peking because of the trade advantages it offers Bolivia as a mineral producing country as well as in other fields.

Anaya said that "trade relations are very important" and added that the Bolivian Government must choose between the two Chinas.

BOLIVIAN-CHILEAN BORDER COMMISSION TO MEET

PY061805Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0115 GMT 6 Oct 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 5 Oct (AFP)--Bolivian Minister Richardo Anaya stated here today that there are several border markers on the Bolivian-Chilean border which must be replaced. He added that the Joint Bolivian-Chilean Border Commission will meet not only to discuss the removal of border demarcation No 38, but also to review the rest of the border demarcations covering an area of 840 km. He noted that he has information that other border demarcations have disappeared or that some are not in their proper places and that these markers must be properly restored. He attributed the disappearance of these markers to circumstantial facts and added that "there is no political motivation."

The foreign minister noted that the review of border demarcations has not been done for 12 years and that the joint commission may carry out this task. The Chilean Government, through the Uruguayan Embassy in La Paz, last night issued its acceptance of the joint commission meeting, but it did not accept official responsibility for removal of marker No 38 which is now located 4 km inside Bolivian territory.

Bolivia had requested through the Uruguayan Government--which is in charge of its relations with Chile since they broke diplomatic relations in March 1978--a meeting of this commission to technically replace marker No 38 after it was proven that it had been moved into Bolivian territory.

BRIEFS

48-HOUR MINING STRIKE--Miners from the Siglo XX and Catavi districts are staging a 48-hour work stoppage which began at 0000 today, Monday, and which will end tomorrow at 2400. The miners are protesting the government's humiliating treatment of the miners and their salary increase demands. The decision was taken during a general meeting held last Friday by about 6,000 miners. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Oct 78 PY]

AMBASSADORS TO PARAGUAY, JAPAN--Enrique Beltran Gutierrez has been appointed ambassador to Paraguay and Roberto Pacheco Hertzog ambassador to Japan. The Paraguayan and Japanese governments have approved these appointments. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 29 Sep 78 p 3 PY]

FRENCH-BRAZILIAN COMMUNIQUE SIGNED; GISCARD ENDS VISIT

Energy Projects Discussed

PY061534Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Oct 78 p 4 PY

[Text] Mines and Energy Minister Shigeaki Ueki yesterday asked French Foreign Trade Minister Jean Francois Deniau if the French Government could show more interest in oil prospecting under risk contracts in Brazil.

After a meeting lasting almost an hour, Ueki justified his request by saying that France has an advanced technology for oil prospecting which could help Brazil find oil. He said that the French company ELF has already signed a risk contract with the Brazilian Government, but that it is important that French Government officials show more interest in this program.

The mines and energy minister reported that he told the French minister of Brazil's intention to acquire French drilling ships fully equipped for oil prospecting, but that the price was too high. According to Ueki, Deniau promised to study the possibility of reducing the price of these ships.

Additionally in the energy sector, the two ministers discussed the possibility of signing a cooperation agreement on researching alternate energy sources, particularly solar and wind energy. According to Ueki, it is possible that the French and Brazilians may sign an agreement to that end.

France has already examined most of the Brazilian research projects of nonconventional sources of energy and, in a second phase, it may provide financing of some of the viable projects.

The economic adviser to President Giscard d'Estaing, Guy Panafieu, and other French experts accompanied the French foreign trade minister who explained that all the projects being negotiated between the two countries were reviewed in the meeting with Minister Ueki. He, however, stated that the possibility that the two governments may sign an agreement on the transfer of nuclear technology had not been discussed.

French President Interviewed

PY061906Y Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 6 Oct 78 PY

[Excerpt] The French president is already in Sao Paulo, where he has a short program in which a lunch with the Sao Paulo governor is included. He met with the governor before lunch, but the topics of their talk was not released for publication. The French will depart for Rio de Janeiro at 1440.

In Rio de Janeiro President Giscard d'Estaing will visit the Cinelandia subway station as part of a project in which France is participating. At 1730, he will give a reception for the French community and Brazilian personalities and will make a speech on that occasion. In between, Giscard d'Estaing will lay a wreath at the monument to Brazilian soldiers who died in War World II.

In an interview yesterday lasting less than an hour, President Giscard d'Estaing referred to some points which are worth stressing. Asked about the reason for his visit, as to whether it was purely political, Giscard replied that he did not choose to come to Brazil on the eve of elections here, because he had no interest in supporting anybody in these elections. Relations between countries are not the result of voting percentages.

In his short interview he focused on the French-Brazilian evaluation of world conflicts, refusing to comment on any topic regarding Brazil's internal politics. It was mostly Brazilian journalists who pressed their questions along those lines, but President Giscard d'Estaing did not budge from his position of not commenting on domestic issues, adding that "I have nothing to do with Brazil's political problems." And then continuing: "I could not intervene in the political debate now taking place in your country, because I would not allow myself to do here something which I would not allow any foreigner to do in my country."

As to how much the gradual political liberalization under way in Brazil could help Brazil's relations with his country and other European countries, the French president said that since France has a multiparty system it can only view with sympathy any country which moves toward a democratic multiparty revolution.

On the nuclear question, Giscard d'Estaing said that the question was never discussed in his meetings with the Brazilian Government representatives, but he refused to say more. Any question in this area, he said, should be directed at the FRG or the Brazilian governments.

Told that the rights of Brazilian Indians could be affected by the construction of hydroelectric plants in Indian territory with French financial assistance, Giscard d'Estaing said that he did not understand the insinuation too well, adding that the French-Brazilian negotiations for construction of those plants are purely technical, without going into any other aspects which are the exclusive responsibility of the Brazilian Government.

In dealing with international questions during the interview, Giscard d'Estaing said that the Lebanese conflict was discussed with President Geisel and that they agreed that the desire of their countries is that direct dealings between the nations involved bring about a final settlement of the conflict, reestablishing Lebanon's national integrity.

Referring to Africa, the French president said that the African questions were discussed at length with President Geisel and all he could say is that both countries have identical views regarding colonial dependence and opposition to imperialism of any kind. He then explained that Brazil and France will assist one another in improving relations with African countries with historical and traditional links with either country. The interview ended with Giscard d'Estaing's statement that nothing had been said as to any possibility of trade in the military area between the two countries, and so France will not sign any military agreement to replace the agreement which Brazil cancelled with the United States.

Geisel Notes Broad Agreement

PY070101Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Oct 78 p 6 PY

[Speech delivered by President Ernesto Geisel in Brasilia on 5 October at dinner held in his honor by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing]

[Text] President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Madame Giscard d'Estaing,

The words which your excellency has just spoken have greatly moved me and the other Brazilians present here. We are ending 2 days of intensive work.

Mr President, our personal conversations have taken place in the same atmosphere of friendship and honesty which marked our encounters in Paris nearly 2 years ago. We have discussed, as is natural, political matters. Once again we have seen how broad are the areas of agreement between Brazil and France.

In 1976, your excellency's statesmanlike personality left a strong impression on me. Your excellency's work as a chief of state is remarkable, as is the French people's capacity for renewal. I am convinced that France will increasingly expand its international influence and will have a meaningful role in the determination of the West's destiny.

Your excellency will now visit various Brazilian regions which are separated not only by thousands of kilometers in distance, but also by differences in social and economic development. Your excellency will see how much has been done, and that a world of possibilities, challenges and problems still await us. Brazil does not believe in small solutions--that is why it is our custom to say that we have an unavoidable vocation for greatness.

In the history of French-Brazilian relations, no other period could overshadow the past 3 years in terms of consistent political efforts toward the rapprochement of France and Brazil. In this respect, I believe we have reached a degree of maturity which will bring a new quality to our relations.

Economic cooperation is increasing its natural energy, and political opportunities are appearing before our very eyes.

With this thought of our joint, shared future, I raise my glass to your excellency, the president of the Republic of France, and to Madame Giscard d'Estaing, wishing you on behalf of all Brazilians a happy stay in our country. Let us toast your continued success in leading the French people, the personal happiness of your excellencies, and the prosperity and greatness of France.

Lebanese Appeal to Giscard

Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Valery Giscard d'Estaing has just arrived in Sao Paulo on the second stage of his visit to Brazil. At Sao Paulo airport he was welcomed by about a hundred Lebanese living in Brazil. In the name of French-Lebanese friendship, the demonstrators asked the president of the republic to do everything in his power to halt the massacre in Beirut.

French President Stresses Trade

PY070135Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2256 GMT 6 Oct 78 PY

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo, 6 Oct (AFP)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing stated here today that Brazil and France "should have intensive economic relations." During a luncheon held by Sao Paulo State Governor Paulo Egydio Martins, the French president told many Brazilian businessmen that one of the leading subjects he discussed with President Geisel was the development of these economic relations, which are insufficient so far.

Giscard d'Estaing recalled that Brazilian-French trade relations have developed "spectacularly," quadrupling between 1970 and 1977. He said: "Brazil is France's leading Latin American trade partner, but Brazil holds 25th place among France's trading partners. Trade is too unbalanced in favor of Brazil and it is not sufficiently diversified and should be improved, he added.

Giscard also said that "France and Brazil can and should play a leading role in establishing a new international economic order. He recalled that France was the initiator of the North-South dialog and Brazil, a pivotal nation between North and South, sees better than anyone else the changes which should be made in the world economic system."

Notes on Energy Cooperation

PY070111Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Oct 78 p 7 PY

[Text] Through an exchange of notes, Jean-Francois Deniau, the minister of external trade of France, and Shigeaki Ueki, the Brazilian minister of mines and energy, are getting ready to implement a complementary agreement in the field of solar energy and other nonconventional forms of energy signed on 31 April 1976 in Paris when President Geisel visited that country. The notes established the implementation of programs of mutual interest in the following areas: high temperature concentration plants; wind energy; median temperature thermodynamic systems with fixed or adjustable parabolic-cylindrical collectors; photoelectric generators; and the use of the vegetative biomass.

According to the note from the mining and energy ministers, the specialized organs to be in charge of implementing these programs and defining their means of implementation and financing will be designated by the Solar Energy Bureau of France and by the General Secretariat of the Mining and Energy Ministry of Brazil.

One passage in the note specifies that beginning 3 months after this exchange of notes, the work group established in the agreement of 30 April 1976 will meet to conduct a preliminary analysis of the provisions adopted and to examine the measures to be taken for continued cooperation. Shigeaki Ueki closes his note by asking for confirmation that the terms of his note coincide with those in the agreement signed by Brazil and France, to which he received an affirmative answer from Jean-Francois Deniau, the minister of external trade of France.

French Enrichment Technology

PY061912Y Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 6 Oct 78 PY

[Excerpt] France will supply Brazil the technology for uranium nrichment. The final details involving the ultra-centrifugation technique will be arranged by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and the Brazilian Government, as reported by Paulo de Sa, chief of the Public Relations Department of the National Nuclear Energy Commission. He also said that the French president may arrange the transferrence of fast-breeder technology used by France in its Fenix super reactor.

Spokesman 'Surprised' by Statement

PY070255Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 7 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Itamaraty spokesman Felipe Lampreia has expressed surprise at the news that French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has agreed with the Brazilian Government on the unranium enrichment plan through the ultracentrifugal process. According to Lampreia, France does not have this system. This report was released by Paulo de Sa, chief of the Public Relations Department of the National Nuclear Energy Commission.

Joint Communique Text

PY062248Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Oct 78 p 6 PY

[Text of Brazilian-French joint communique issued on 5 October 1978 in Brasilia]

[Text] The president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Ernesto Geisel, and the president of the Republic of France, Valery Giscard d'Estaing,

Considering the bonds which history, culture and friendship have created between Brazil and France,

Wishing to confirm the spirit of mutual respect and trust which has always characterized relations between the two nations, aware of the solidarity which unites their peoples, respectful of the principles of independence, liberty, justice, progress and peace,

Emphasizing that these principles and values, which are part of the Western community to which both Brazil and France belong, should expand into the field of economic relations between the two countries,

Determined to continue and increase their cooperation in the political field, as well as in the fields of economy, culture, science and technology,

Have agreed to the following joint communique:

1. The two chiefs of state have ascertained with satisfaction that, since the visit of President Geisel to France, consultations between the two countries have increased, their relations have been expanded and diversified, and conditions exist for the political relations between Brazil and France to develop fully. They want the normal dialog between the leaders of both countries to indicate the fundamental importance they attribute to the achievement of this objective. It is their intention to expand and deepen this process of consultations at all levels so that Brazil and France may contribute effectively to international society.

2. While analyzing the present international situation, the presidents reasserted their support of the political principles which are the bases for their positions within the Western community. Loyal to a humanistic civilization, they wish to promote their values at the level of relations among nations, respecting the sovereignty and political options of each country. They expressed their determination to contribute to the easing of tensions and to maintain international peace and security, while pointing out that this is an essential goal which should be pursued constantly and systematically.

To this end the president of the Federative Republic of Brazil emphasized the role played by France, particularly on the European scene, in support of international stability and equilibrium.

3. The chiefs of state reasserted the importance of the United Nations and emphasized the relevant role it plays in the harmonization of the policies of nations and the egalitarian nature of this forum, open to all for cooperation among nations.

4. The president of the Republic of France reaffirmed France's concern for developing more, and more active, relations with Latin America as a whole. The president of the Federative Republic of Brazil expressed interest in a greater proximity between Europe and Latin America.

5. The two presidents also expressed their concern for the situation in Africa. They considered it appropriate for Africans themselves to resolve their problems through peaceful means, and reaffirmed their support for the cause of self-determination and independence of peoples and their desire to contribute actively to the economic and social development of Africa.

6. They recognized the right of all peoples to economic and social development and the need to eliminate the economic differences which exist between developing countries and industrialized nations. They expressed their interest in the continuation of the North-South dialog in the United Nations, as well as in other appropriate forums, emphasizing their intention to contribute to the successful outcome of this dialog. For the establishment of a new, more just and more equitable international economic order, they emphasized the importance of maintaining an open trade system, as well as contributions from each country in accordance with its abilities to this project of common interest. They recognized that increased access by all nations to scientific and technological advancements is a fundamental condition for progress.

7. The chiefs of state ascertained with satisfaction the over-all increase in French-Brazilian trade which has taken place during the past 2 years, and are ready to take measures which would encourage this favorable tendency and, at the same time, insure more balanced development in trade. In this respect they recognized the importance of stimulating the diversification of trade between Brazil and the European Economic Community. France, as a member state of the community, and Brazil, as a competent international entity, will lend decisive support to the realization of this task, which is of common interest to the two countries.

8. The two presidents agreed that there is mutual interest in expanding economic cooperation between the two countries. They congratulated each other on the results of the first meeting of the Brazilian-French Economic Commission on Industry and Trade, results which they considered positive and promising. These were the areas to which special interest was given during that meeting: iron and steel, railroad and urban transport; chemistry and petrochemistry; energy (hydroelectric power, oil, coal, and new energy sources); mines; telecommunications; port facilities and services; agriculture and foodstuffs. The president of the Federative Republic of Brazil indicated that Brazilian industry is currently ready to take care of a substantial portion of the demand for goods and services required by different kinds of industrial projects.

It was with great satisfaction that the chiefs of state received information about the cooperation in the field of energy currently underway between Brazil and France. They witnessed with interest the signing of a contract between Alsthom-Atlantique and the Rio Grande do Sul State Power Company regarding the Candiota II thermal power plant.

9. The two presidents confirmed that special financing could be arranged by means of a French Government loan to expand the Tucurui powerplant and to build the Balbina powerplant. Similar arrangements could be made for other priority projects (the exploitation of the Sergipe potassium mines and Porto Alegre railroad transport). These projects gave rise to a declaration of intent by the two governments.

10. In the field of Brazilian-French economic cooperation, the two presidents indicated that they would view with satisfaction any project which might be implemented in areas of mutual interest to facilitate the creation of joint enterprises and the joint implementation of industrial projects of proven economic value.

The two presidents discussed with special interest the possibility that French industry might participate in the industrial and port complex of Suape. They also indicated that the creation of joint enterprises for the installation of industrial projects in that region has special significance.

The two presidents also witnessed the signing of a partnership contract between Alsthom-Atlantique and the Montreal [Company] to manufacture high-tension electrical appliances. They observed with satisfaction the signing of a contract for the installation of a warehouse in Le Havre between the latter's administration and the Brazilian Warehouses and Trade Company (COBEC).

11. The two chiefs of state expressed special interest in the development of scientific and technological cooperation between Brazil and France. In this regard they congratulated each other on the signing of a French-Brazilian agreement for technological and industrial cooperation which took place during the presidential visit. This accord will allow the two parties to promote exchanges of information and experts and to stimulate research and joint projects between enterprises.

12. The presidents viewed with satisfaction the extremely positive cultural exchange between the two countries and the measures implemented by the two parties to attain a better level of mutual knowledge of the people, language and culture of the counterpart.

13. The two presidents acknowledged with satisfaction the development and the growing effectiveness of technical cooperation between the two countries, thanks to the reshuffling of projects to fil objectives of common interest (especially training of government cadres, public health, agricultural research and rural development, land utilization and urban transport).

The talks demonstrated the development of profitable relations between Brazilian and French scientific organizations, a sutuation which opens new prospects for joint scientific research.

14. The chiefs of state reasserted their total support for the Great Commission created by the agreement signed between Brazil and France on 24 October 1975, and expressed the desire that the coming meeting of this commission should take place in the French capital at the first opportunity available.

Giscard Arrives in Rio

PY062054Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2031 GMT 6 Oct

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 6 Oct (AFP)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing today arrived in Rio de Janeiro, where he had his first direct contact with the Brazilian people. After a brief stopover in Sao Paulo, during which he addressed businessmen, Giscard visited a metro station in Rio built with French technical and financial aid and was cheered by many city residents who gathered in the streets. Accompanied by Rio de Janeiro State Governor Faria Lima, Giscard went to the monument to those who died in World War II, erected in Bahia de Guanabara. The French president will meet French residents in the Copacabana Palace Hotel where he is staying and will later attend a banquet which the Rio de Janeiro state governor is giving in his honor at the Laranjeiras Palace.

Last Leg of Visit

PY071345Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1222 GMT 7 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 7 Oct--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing left for Manaus (Amazonia) today at 0900 (1200 GMT). This is the fourth and last stage of his official trip to Brazil.

Agreement on Joint Ventures

PY070158Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Oct 78 p 7 PY

[Text] The formation by small Brazilian and French companies of joint ventures using small investments, to serve as models for future associations, was the formula announced by Industry and Commerce Minister Angelo Calmon de Sa and French External Trade Minister Jean-Francois Deniau, to implement the agreement for technological cooperation signed yesterday by the two countries. After a 2-hour meeting at the Industry and Commerce Ministry, Calmon de Sa said that the best way to begin implementation of the agreement would be the identification of French firms interested in investing in Brazil and of Brazilian firms willing to begin new undertakings to absorb the technology provided by France. The two ministers decided to create a work group within the framework of the Industrial Development Commission (CDI), the Industrial Technology Secretariat (STI), the National Patent Institute (INPI) of Brazil, and the External Trade Ministry and Industry Secretariat of France, which will have a period of 120 days to indicate the sectors and companies interested in forming joint ventures.

Calmon de Sa said that an initial experimental phase with five or six companies will be conducted with a total investment of $8 million, which will provide funds to [as published] the two governments for the expansion of the agreement.

In the next phase, according to Calmon de Sa, Brazil and France will encourage the establishment of private financial institutions which will lend permanent support to the associated small firms. According to Calmon de Sa, one of the main difficulties encountered by small foreign companies when trying to invest in Brazil arises from the very lack of conditions necessary to identify opportunities for investment. To eliminate these barriers will be one of the greatest concerns of the Brazilian side, which will be discussed by the work group established within the framework of the INPI, CDI and STI.

During that first meeting the sectors producing components for the capital goods industry and the electro-electronics sector were pinpointed as areas of common interest. Calmon de Sa reported that there are Brazilian firms interested in investing in these sectors which do not have the necessary technology.

Risk

France will be able to sign risk contracts for oil exploration in Brazil. The wish was expressed by Jean-Francois Deniau, France's minister of external trade, during an interview with the chief of the presidential planning secretariat, Joao Paulo dos Reis Velloso, which lasted more than an hour.

In addition to analyzing issues of permanent interest and the joint communique signed by the presidents of the two countries, Velloso and Deniau agreed that Brazil and France should increase the level of cooperation, especially in the trade sector. Deniau also foresaw the possibility of providing technology for oil exploration and for urban development, in addition to equipment for the transportation systems being constructed in Porto Alegre and Belo Horizonte.

Another sector in which French businessmen expressed interest was the development of electrical generating plants.

Technical-Industrial Cooperation

PY0701417 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Oct 78 p 7 PY

[Text] The governments of Brazil and France yesterday signed an agreement for technological and industrial cooperation based on and expanding the results of the technical and scientific cooperation accord signed on 16 January 1967 and the joint communique dated 6 November 1975, by which the Economic Commission for Trade and Industry was created.

The six articles of the technological and industrial cooperation agreement provide for a regular exchange of information regarding industrial technologies available in the two countries and of lists of technologies which might be of common interest. The accord also advocated the exchange of industrial technology, especially between small and medium-sized enterprises, and the execution, through complementary agreements to be signed between the two governments, of industrial and technological development programs and projects. These projects and programs will involve, whenever necessary, the exchange of experts.

According to the agreement, any exchange of equipment and material will be made in accordance with each country's import and export laws.

To guarantee execution of the agreement a French-Brazilian technological and industrial commission will operate together with the Joint Cultural, Scientific and Technical Commission and the Economic and Industrial Cooperation Commission. According to Article 4 of the agreement, this commission will appoint whatever specialized work groups may become necessary.

The financing of operations provided for in the agreement will be arranged in each case through complementary agreements.

The technological and industrial cooperation agreement goes into effect immediately and will remain in force for 5 years. It will be renewed automatically unless one of the two governments notifies the other (1 year before the termination date) of the desire to renounce it.

Visit Termed 'Fruitful'

PY061635Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1436 GMT 6 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 6 Oct (AFP)--Brazilian Foreign Minister Antonio Azeredo da Silveira said here today that the official visit to Brazil of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing was "a perfect visit, one of the most fruitful I have seen as a minister." The minister made these remarks this morning at the Brasilia Air Base, from where the French president left for Sao Paulo.

He added that "dialog is easy between France and Brazil. This is only the beginning, the two countries will do many more things together." Silveira stressed: "It was a consolidation visit which makes a reality of the recent efforts of rapprochement between the two nations and opens new horizons and new possibilities of cooperation, as shown by the signing of the technological cooperation agreement." Observers commented that those remarks reflect the satisfaction of the Brazilian Government after the French president's visit to Brasilia.

Further Silveira Comment

PY070049Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Oct 78 p 7 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira rejected yesterday the possibility of immediate success in the negotiations with France aimed at the installation of a plant to build Mirage planes in Brazil. This possibility was mentioned by members of the economic sector of President Giscard d'Estaing's entourage. Silveira indicated that it is too early yet to reach any definition in this regard and explained the main obstacle for this in a single sentence: "A mere assembly line is not enough for Brazil."

Emphasizing the political nature of the presidential visit, Azeredo da Silveira expressed his optimism at the rapprochement which is taking place between the two countries. He said, however, that the imbalances which persist between the systems of industrialized and developing countries will not be overcome easily. Silveira indicated that Brazil must urgently become a "specialized importer," especially with regard to capital goods.

According to Silveira, the presidential visit and the parallel talks between ministers which took place during the last 2 days in Brasilia were very important for acquiring a deeper knowledge of political realities and economic needs. The minister indicated that one of the positive results was Brazil's and France's decision to avoid implementation of measures which might hinder bilateral trade systems. The minister indicated that thanks to its prestige within the EEC, France will be able to help strengthen Brazilian penetration in that market.

Azeredo da Silveira made a swift analysis of the results achieved by the presidential visit so far and stated that, in general terms, these results were very good. He emphasized the technological agreements signed by the two presidents and the new agreements which open broad possibilities for Brazil's economic development. At the same time the agreements facilitate an 80-percent increase of bilateral trade within the next 2 years, for the benefit of new sectors of Brazilian industry.

With regard to nuclear talks, Silveira indicated that they are being carried out and nothing prevents a significant rapprochement between Brazil and France with regard to Brazil's nuclear program in sectors which are not covered by the agreement with the FRG.

The foreign minister made it very clear that there are possibilities, even in the nuclear sector, that could benefit Brazil through a triangular operation by mutual agreement between France and the FRG, especially with regard to the "fast breeder" recyclers, where French-German cooperation is developing at very high levels. According to Silveira, Brazil's position in this field is very clear. "We can do whatever is not covered by the agreement with West Germany. However, we can only deal with concrete, to-the-point issues."

The minister also stated that there are some nuclear items implicit in the industrial and technological accord signed yesterday. However, he emphasized that the accord's strong point is the conventional industrial sector and that the Brazilian industries and trade ministry, on the basis of a memorandum of understanding, is currently selecting some sectors which will receive priority attention.

ARMY MINISTER EXPLAINS PUNISHMENT OF GENERAL ABREU

PY071514Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Oct 78 p 5 PY

[Text] Regarding the punishment of Gen Hugo Abreu, Army Minister Gen Fernando Belfort Bethlem wrote in confidential bulletin No 10-A that "he spoiled the image of citizen and soldier which he had built for himself during his career."

The minister added that "General Hugo Abreu took an incorrect position regarding his superiors, as attested to in the letter he recently sent out to his colleagues."

After referring to the letter, the army minister said that the deputy chief of the General Directorate of Personnel spread "disunity, discord and distrust for the purpose of casting doubt over the wholesome and patriotic ideals of the revolution."

The bulletin also said that "the general tried to drag the armed forces into political and party disputes."

The minister wrote that "his pronouncement amounts to an incoherent criticism, made in an improper manner, of policies and strategies of a government in which he participated at the time those policies and strategies were established."

The bulletin also pointed out "General Abreu's opposition to the national policy of the revolutionary governments."

The page and a half confidential bulletin states that Gen Hugo Abreu has been punished under Items 3, 51, 63 and 106 in Annex 1 of the army discipline regulation and also under Item 2 of Article 17.

ETCHEBERRY ACCEPTS DECISION TO HOLD SECRET TRIAL

PY061432Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 6 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Santiago--Alfredo Etcheberry, the U.S. Government's attorney in the extradition case of the three Chilean Army officers, publicly disagreed with the decision of the court to keep the trial secret but also stated publicly that he accepted the decision. He said that the evidence will be published, but did not specify when.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR NEW YORK, PEKING

PY071302Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 7 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos has an extensive program of activities at UN headquarters in New York, for which he departed early this morning. From there Cubillos will go to the PRC, where he will talk with high-ranking officials and deliver an invitation from Gen Augusto Pinochet to visit our country. Not long ago, Foreign Minister Cubillos revealed that General Pinochet may visit Peking.

COMMENTATOR SEES HOPE DESPITE ARGENTINE BELLIGERANCE

PY091457Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Oct 78 PY

[From the Rafael Pinainer commentary]

[Excerpts] During this week of expectations, ladies and gentlemen, there is a sort of recess, as they say in Argentina, in the negotiations being carried out between Chile and Argentina over the southern sea border demarcation.

The last meeting ended with an optimistic note. As you may recall, the communique states that substantial progress has been achieved and that it was agreed that the commissions will be in permanent session as of 24 October since the deadline to achieve an agreement ends on 2 November.

Thus ends a stage in which our Argentine neighbors repaired their roads, polished their boots, waved their swords and issued commands. But it is a very happy thing that these negotiations are being carried out by diplomats and experts, and not by hot-headed individuals who do nothing but worsen the situation.

It is known that the Argentine Government had asked Argentine papers to use moderation in reporting on troop movements and mobilization of tanks, publication of pictures and communiques, and so forth to avoid alarming the population.

This week starts, therefore, with a more moderate atmosphere. It is hoped that offensive language will be disregarded in the future--the Argentine press has stated that Chileans are "sharks," while Argentine radios say we are a bunch of thieves, and so forth--but all along the Chilean position has been quite clear. This issue was submitted to a court because both Chile and Argentina accepted the intervention of Great Britain as arbitrator, [words indistinct]. Although the decision was not really favorable to Chile, we, nevertheless, accepted it while Argentina did not even partially accept it.

Nevertheless, if this round of negotiations fails, Chile has a perfectly genuine recourse which has been agreed to by the two governments, that is, to submit this issue to the International Court of Justice in The Hague. Chile is not concerned about the rumble of tanks and the waving of swords.

'RED GUARD' CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR BOMBINGS

PA092221Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2124 GMT 9 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 9 Oct (AFP)--According to unofficial sources, the "Red Guard" terrorist group has claimed responsibility for two bomb attacks carried out here early today. The terrorist attacks were perpetrated against the Panauto and Chrysler offices and caused slight property damage.

In telephone calls to the press, Red Guard members stated that the attacks were carried out to draw attention to another anniversary of the death of Ernesto "Che" Guevara.

CONDITIONS NOT RIGHT FOR LIFTING STATE OF SIEGE

PA071559Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Popayan--The government has ruled out the possibility of lifting the state of siege soon. Government Minister German Zea Hernandez said here today that conditions are not right for lifting the state of emergency. He again vigorously defended the security statute and stressed that this statute and its complementary measures are aimed at establishing the peace and security demanded by the citizenry and required by the country in order to make the necessary turn to the left.

RADIO STATIONS FINED FOR VIOLATING SECURITY STATUTE

PA100332Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Oct 78 PA

[Text] A bulletin issued by the press office of the Turbay Ayala government has announced the following:

The Communications Ministry revealed today that sanctions have been imposed on four radio stations in Bogota and one in Barranquilla for violating provisions of the recently issued security statute.

By Resolution 2974 of 18 September, the director of Radioperiodico Para Todos of the Voz de (la Victor) radio station was fined 5,000 pesos. Voz de (la Victor) was fined 4,000 pesos for failing to comply with rules on information set forth in the security statute.

By Resolution 3053 of 28 September, a fine of 1,000 pesos was levied on Radio Melodia of Bogota, and Noticiero Todelar was fined 500 pesos.

Finally, by Resolution 3191 of 6 October, a fine of 1,000 pesos was imposed on Super-noticias, the Colombian information network.

The Communications Ministry did not give reasons for the sanctions applied to Super-noticias or Todelar.

BRIEFS

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE--Bogota, 5 Oct (AFP)--Colombia will launch its own satellite for domestic communications into a geostationary orbit next year, it was announced here today. The satellite will cost $150 million and will allow the country to have the most advanced telecommunications technology available during the world football championship which will take place in Colombia in 1986. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2045 GMT 5 Oct 78 PA]

HUGO BLANCO WITHDRAWS FROM WORKERS SOCIALIST PARTY

PA081932Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1641 GMT 8 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 8 Oct (AFP)--Enrique Fernandez, leader of the Workers Socialist Party [PST], today announced that Hugo Blanco, Trotskyist leader and member of the Constituent Assembly, has been separated from the PST over disciplinary matters. Fernandez, who is also a member of the assembly, explained that Blanco, the main leader of the Peruvian ultraleft, has been seeking the unity of all Trotskyist groups, both members of the Peoples, Student, Peasant and Worker Front [FOCEP] as well as the Popular Democratic Union.

He added that on its part, the PST only promotes the unification of the Trotskyists of FOCEP, which it has already achieved, as much as it has merged with the Revolutionary Left Front [FIR] and the Peasant Worker Party. These three groups, which said they will maintain the name of PST, have appointed a unified general secretariat that will be headed by a leader of the FIR, Fernandez said.

He said it is not true that Blanco has been expelled, indicating that Blanco, who it is said plans to lead his own political party, "chose to withdraw, thus submitting himself to the party's discipline."

GOVERNMENT FAVORS PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN OIL SECTOR

PA100431Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2143 GMT 9 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 9 Oct (AFP)--The Peruvian Government favors and fully supports domestic or foreign private investment in the oil sector, Energy and Mines Minister Gen Juan Sanchez said here today. The minister made this statement in an address to oilfield workers on the occasion of the "Day of National Dignity," the anniversary of the expropriation of the U.S. refinery at Talara, in the northern part of the country, 9 October 1968.

The minister said that in line with this spirit of support for private investment, two new oil contracts were signed between Petroperu [state petroleum agency], the Occidental Petroleum Corp of Peru and the Occidental Bridas consortium for the exploration of a 1 million hectares sector in the Amazon jungle. The minister disclosed that a plan will be studied to authorize Petroperu to sign operational contracts with foreign firms. He added that foreign capital and technology will play a "definitely fundamental" role in programs soon to be carried out.

"The oil policy of the armed forces revolutionary government," he emphasized, "seeks to provide effective and real incentives for private enterprise." The minister said this policy also applies to other areas in the energy and mines sector, such as mining and electricity.

The minister said that in mining as well as in electricity, openings have also been provided for private capital to participate in association with the state in the various development projects within a legal framework aimed at promoting those projects.

Regarding electricity, the minister emphasized that "an opening has been provided for the private investor to participate in association with the state in the development of electricity." "In this regard," he said finally, "the reestablishment of the incentives and guarantees required for this type of activity is under study."

TROOPS TO PARTICIPATE IN UN FORCE IN NAMIBIA

PA081528Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1438 GMT 8 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 8 Oct (AFP)--Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi announced here today that Venezuela will send troops to Namibia in response to a UN request. The foreign minister said President Carlos Andres Perez has informed the United Nations that he will make this contribution to the "blue helmets" to guarantee Namibia's independence. The foreign minister said the United Nations will determine the number of troops to be involved.

CUBAN EXILE COMMUNITY SPLIT OVER CASTRO MOVE

PA092235Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2045 GMT 9 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpts] Caracas, 9 Oct (AFP)--A sharp split occurred today within the Cuban exile community here when an anti-Castro group threatened to "liquidate" those who heed the recent "call for dialog and return" issued by Cuban President Fidel Castro. The drastic threat was made in reply to a committee of Cubans which responded favorably to Castro's proposal, describing it as "an initiative designed to begin a process of national reconciliation and reunification of the Cuban family."

Members of the so-called "Antonio Maceo Brigade" supported dialog with the Havana regime and asked the U.S. Government to end the blockade and normalize relations.

A response to this declaration was issued by the so-called "Marcelino Garcia Revolutionary Command," which denounced Castro's proposal as "a psychological weapon designed to divide the Cuban exiles." The Marcelino Garcia command compared those noncommunist Cubans who accept the Castro regime with the "collaborationists" who supported the Germans during World War II. It warned that they may suffer the same fate as those who "at the end of the war paid with their lives for having helped the enslvers of their countries."

MORE WOUNDED DURING WATER SHORTAGE INCIDENTS

PA061250Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0312 GMT 6 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpts] Caracas, 5 Oct (AFP)--Six persons were wounded, including a 12-year-old girl injured seriously, during disturbances today in a district in western Caracas when authorities disbanded a demonstration of residents protesting over the water shortage in the city. The Caracas governor's office reported that the police and National Guard intervened to break up the protest demonstration today in the Monte de Piedad District. It said "hooded" persons were disrupting the peace, prompting the police to open fire.

Two Killed Sunday

PA081540Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1444 GMT 8 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpts] Caracas, 8 Oct (AFP)--Two youths were killed in new violent disturbances which began 3 days ago in the densely populated 23 de Enero section in protest over the lack of water in some public housing. A group of demonstrators attacked an army truck with molotov cocktails and the army personnel responded. The demonstrators also clashed with police, who occupied 10 buildings in the sector. Stones and bottles were being hurled at the authorities from the roofs of these buildings. Shots from rifles and pistols were heard for several hours, and many persons were arrested.

ROYO MEETS WITH LABOR LEADERS, DEFINES STAND

PA0615142Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 5 Oct 78 PA

[Text] The high cost of living, the economic crisis which particularly affects the neediest classes and the need for greater understanding among the labor, business and government sectors were the subjects discussed at a breakfast work session held today at the Hotel Panama with the participation of presidential candidate Aristides Royo, the National Movement for the Defense and Strengthening of the Revolutionary Process and representatives of the Panamanian labor sector, in this case Angel Gomez from the National Central of Panamanian Workers, Julio Cesar Pinzon from the Isthmian Workers Central, Magelis Herrera from the National Federation of Taxi Cooperatives and Philip Dean Butcher from the Confederation of Workers of the Republic of Panama.

Each of the labor leaders referred to the need to normalize the economic situation, gain more respect for the labor leaders, promote a climate of peace and unity to nuture development and define positions consistent with the aspirations of the working class. It was said that because of the economic situation the workers are pressuring their leaders, in spite of which the latter often manage to restrain labor demonstrations. It was emphasized that a line of action must be defined that takes into consideration the possibility that labor representatives could participate in the cabinet councils which make decisions. It was explained that the only commitment of the working class is to the worker.

The labor leaders expressed concern over the appointment of a new labor minister, agreeing that the appointment should go to a broadminded person who knows the labor laws and who will act without favoritism and with fairness and justice.

Aristides Royo said he will promote, as much as possible, investment by private enterprise without harming the working class, that his government will be one of continuing the process based on the Torrijos Doctrine conducive to unity and respect, that his administration will not be socialistic and that he understands the advantages of a good worker-employer and government-private enterprise relationship. Royo said there will not be many changes in the government, although there will be new faces and new consolidation.

Royo was accompanied by vice presidential candidate Ricardo de la Espriella, Labor Minister Adolfo Ahumada, the economic adviser of the chief of goveernment, Ernesto Perez Valladares, and the president of Cerro Colorado Mining, Rodrigo Gonzalez.

BRIEFS

NEW JOURNALIST LEADER--Ruben Dario Murgas has been elected new secretary general of the Journalists Union of Panama. Murgas was elected on 8 October over his opponent Jorge Ruiz. [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 9 Oct 78 p 1-a PA]

NEW COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR--His Excellency Libardo Lopez Gomez, new Colombian ambassador to Panama, presented his credentials yesterday. [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 7 Oct 78 pp 1, 18 PA]

REDUCTION OF MALARIA--A report issued by the National Service for the Eradication of Malaria indicated that in the first 9 months of this year 119 local cases of malaria and 86 cases brought from other countries, particularly Colombia, have been treated. This represents a total of 205 cases in comparison with 552 reported for the same period last year. [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 5 Oct 78 pp 1-b, 10-a PA]

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUAN NATIONAL GUARD PATROL CROSSES BORDER

PAC80412Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Nicaraguan National Guard members were in Costa Rican territory. Eight members of the Nicaraguan National Guard were found in Costa Rican territory this morning, according to a report from the northern border. They were found at 0530 close to the customs post located on a strip of land belonging to Costa Rica.

Several persons going to work informed the immigration office. The eight Nicaraguan Guardsmen looked exhausted and possibly had got lost during their long patrol, our reporter said. The guardsmen had left their post on the previous night seeking Sandinists and were allegedly lost during their patrol and did not realize that they were in foreign territory. This is especially true since these are recently arrived troops who are not familiar with the border area. Reports also indicated that the Nicaraguan National Guard has intensified its patrols along the border region during the past few hours. A light plane constantly flies over the area seeking Sandinists, in order to prevent any attack.

Government Will Protest Violation

PA092252Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2202 GMT 9 Oct 78 PA

[Text] This morning, President Rodrigo Carazo met with the ministers of interior and foreign relations, Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey and Rafael Calderon Fournier, respectively, at the presidential palace. They discussed the incident which occurred on Saturday in which, according to official reports from the border, two persons were arrested on Costa Rican territory.

Meanwhile, the top public security officer, William Azsofeifa, left for Penas Blancas this morning on orders from the minister to also initiate investigations regarding this new act of disrespect for the national sovereignty, which appears to be serious. It was learned today from sources within the presidential palace that President of the Republic Rodrigo Carazo is very annoyed over the detention of two Costa Ricans by [persons aboard] a Nicaraguan helicopter on Saturday. The government cannot ignore the delicate situation resulting from this deed, a situation which is now becoming worse, said a high-ranking official, a spokesman of the presidency of the republic.

The Foreign Ministry of the republic will proceed in the afternoon to call Nicaraguan Ambassador in this country Juan Bautista Lacayo to inform him of the government's version [of the incident] and to lodge a formal protest by the government against this new incident on Costa Rican soil committed by the Nicaraguan Guard and Air Force.

CIVIL GUARD ARRESTS 31 SANDINISTS; PANAMANIANS IN GROUP

PA080429Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Thirty-one Sandinists as well as the owner of the farm on which the guerrillas were found were arrested this afternoon. The circumstances surrounding these Sandinists are different from those of the previous ones and the matter will be thoroughly investigated, an Interior Ministry spokesman said. The mopping-up operation will be resumed and 100 men were sent to the Guanacaste region. The national security office took charge of the arrested Sandinists.

The 31 Sandinists were arrested by the Costa Rican Civil Guard. The arrests took place on a farm located near Nicoya, in Guanacaste Province. The Sandinists have been taken to the Liberia command post to be questioned by national security officials.

Interior Ministry sources said a few minutes ago that the alleged Sandinists were arrested in two groups, one group with 17 members and the other with 14. Interior Vice Minister Enrique Montealegre went to the area with Col [name indistinct] and other government officials. The same sources said that some weapons, which will be taken to Liberia, were seized. It was also said that not all the Sandinists arrested today are Nicaraguans. According to reports, there are some Panamanians, but all were taken to the national security offices for questioning.

This afternoon the Interior Ministry ordered the transfer of 100 men to the border area. The men were taken there in two LACSA [Costa Rican Airlines] flights.

MINISTER DENIES GUERRILLA TRAINING CAMP REPORT

PA061436Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Reports that a guerrilla training camp was located on a farm belonging to a man named Abreu were denied by Costa Rican Public Security Minister Juan Echeverria Brealey. A newscast--not this one--reported that 6,000 guerrillas had been found. This is totally false, the minister said. So far 9 Sandinists have been captured and there is a big difference between 9 and 6,000, he emphasized.

The Civil Guard is patrolling the entire border area all the way to the sea, the minister added, to clear the area of guerrillas. We can guarantee that no guerrilla group is left in that area, he went on to say, but the possibility that small groups of Sandinists may exist in other places cannot be dismissed. As for the nine Sandinists, he said they will be deported to Panama today.

EL SALVADOR

LABOR LEADER TAKES ASYLUM IN VENEZUELAN EMBASSY

PA062330Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2126 GMT 6 Oct 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Oct (AFP)--The police reported that 36-year-old labor leader Reinaldo Cruz Meinjibar today took asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy in San Salvador, alleging that he is being politically persecuted. Cruz is accused of having participated in the 17 May kidnaping of Japanese businessman Fujio Matsumoto, whose body was found 3 days ago outside the capital.

The police charge that Cruz is a member of the Revolutionary Peasant Movement, the Armed Forces of National Resistance and the United Popular Action Front, groups which took credit for Matsumoto's kidnaping.

Venezuelan Ambassador to El Salvador Abel Clavijo Ostos told AFP today that he has already notified his government about Cruz's situation and that he has requested from Salvadoran authorities the appropriate safeconduct for Cruz to leave the country.

GUATEMALA

DISTURBANCES CONTINUE THROUGHOUT NATION

Rioting in Quetzaltenango

PA061940Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1723 GMT 6 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 6 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The disturbances that took place on Thursday night in Quetzaltenango, Guatemala's second largest city, left a toll of six persons dead, an equal number wounded and dozens beaten and suffering from the effects of tear gas. Quetzaltenango, seat of the department of the same name in the western part of the country, became the scene of rioting when hundreds of high school and university students took to the streets to express support for their fellow students in the capital.

Antiriot police charged the demonstrators and used large amounts of tear gas and other toxic gases. They also fired shots into the air.

The protests over the increase in urban bus fares from 5 to 10 cents were the spark that set off the rioting of the last 4 days. The disturbances have spread throughout almost the entire country. The powerful Trade Union Unity Council (CENUS) and the Council of Government Workers' Organizations (CETE) have issued a call for a nationwide general strike.

All banks were paralyzed today, thus further aggravating the country's economic woes. The same is true of the courts of justice, whose employees joined the sitdown strike yesterday.

Guatemala City's stores, which have reported losses of approximately $3.5 million, opened their doors today after 4 days of almost complete inactivity. However, the public--800,000 of whom travel daily in buses--continued without transportation today. The service is being rendered by small vehicles and trucks which are charging exorbitant sums, making them the target of the people's wrath and resulting in the destruction of some 20 of them during the initial days of the strike.

Student, Unionist Killed

PA070330Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2344 GMT 6 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 6 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--A high school student and a leader of the telegraph workers union today became two new fatalities of the repression unleashed by the popular protest against the hike in urban bus fares in Guatemala. Edgar Reyes Castillo, a student at the Central Teachers' School, was shot several times a few blocks from his house in eastern Guatemala City. He was allegedly coming from the funeral of another student. His body was found in the sector where police vehicles had been posted to maintain order after the funeral.

This afternoon telegraph worker Arnulfo Cifuentes was also shot to death, in northern Guatemala City. His assassins, who used a vehicle without license plates, even gave Cifuentes a "coup de grace" shot in the temple. The two deaths have sparked greater protests from union, popular and university sectors, which demanded that the crimes be solved and that "assassination of the people with impunity" be stopped.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES SAY STRIKE WILL CONTINUE; INCREASE REVOKED

PA090249Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2317 GMT 8 Oct 78 PA

[By Mauricio Barrera]

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 8 Oct (EFE)--The Guatemalan public employees' general strike against the bus fare increase will continue tomorrow, the Council of Government Workers' Organizations (CETE) decided today, Sunday.

After a week of labor inactivity and bloody incidents which left 25 dead and 300 injured, the capital's municipal authorities agreed yesterday, Saturday, to cancel the increase from 5 to 10 cents.

But now the bus companies in Guatemala City, which are privately owned, will not accept the customary 5 cents bus fare and have said that they will not run their buses for that amount, which is causing them losses. In view of the bus companies attitude, CETE urged the Guatemalan Government to intercede in order to insure that the bus fare increase is in fact annulled, making this the condition for suspending the strike.

The strike is also supported by the Trade Union Unity Council (CENUS), which is made up of trade unions from the Guatemalan private sector. CETE is also asking the government to release all those that were arrested during last week's disorders, to reinstate employees that have been dismissed and to end police repression against their leaders.

BUSINESS SECTOR REPORTS LOSSES DURING DISTURBANCES

PA091957Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1637 GMT 9 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 9 Oct (AFP)--Spokesmen for the business sector said today that the country's economic losses during the strikes and demonstrations of last week amounted to over $8 million. The estimates are based on preliminary reports from insurance companies, economists and some industries.

Based on the statistics of the last 2 years, the business sector estimates that the drop in sales of merchandise during those 6 working days was more than 1 million quetzals (at par with the U.S. dollar) because consumers bought only indispensable items. The only line in which sales increased was that of foodstuffs because the Guatemalan people, fearing an increase of last week's violence, took "precautions."

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA THANKS CUBAN EXILES FOR SUPPORT

PA080204Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1745 GMT 7 Oct 78 PA

[Text] President Gen Anastasio Somoza referred to the noble aid given by exiled Cubans who organized a radio marathon entitled "A Friendly Hand for Nicaragua." Nicaragua has been the victim of an international plot, President Somoza said. Here are his words:

[Begin Somoza recording] I take great pleasure in welcoming you to this informal luncheon at which I have the opportunity of giving you the warmest possible welcome for the sons of Cuba living in the United States. I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart for your efforts to ease the suffering caused by recent events in Nicaragua.

Aware of your love and esteem for Nicaragua and myself, I could not remain indifferent and fail to express my gratitude so that you can really know that your efforts have found a special place in my heart and the heart of my administration. You will also see that it will be appreciated in the hearts of Nicaraguans.

Gentlemen, Nicaragua is the victim of an international plot which has been hatching for many months and which has climaxed with the opposition parties assuming a position that has led to riots and attacks in various parts of Nicaragua, bringing much mourning and grief to Nicaraguans. Our country has traditionally been a peaceful country, but its life has bee complicated from the moment that communism set up its throne on the island of Cuba.

Our wars from 1929 to 1956 amounted to little and, actually, it was a period of peace, progress and public freedoms. It was not until 1959, when Fidel Castro took over Cuba and implanted the ideology which strips freedoms from the citizen that we could say that the problems in Nicaragua and in other countries began. These did not happen by themselves but were induced by subversion financed and supported by the Castro regime.

Thus, we saw how this regime--which was very popular on January 1, 1960--became most unpopular, to the extent that the American countries broke relations with it. It was punished by depriving it of trade and isolating it from the rest of America. In these things my country has always been and will always be on the side of those whom we believe represent true freedom in Cuba. We place our faith in men who represent freedom and democracy, which has been most vilely betrayed by Fidel Castro. The men who are today in exile and long to return to it are you, the Cubans spread throughout the world.

I want you to know that if it were not for the international circumstances affecting my country, perhaps events would have taken another course. But since I have personally ascertained the intervention of other countries I have no other course left to me but to maintain the Nicaraguan constitution and laws, because what is happening in Nicaragua has not been caused 100 percent by Nicaraguans but to a large extent has been caused by the enemies of the Nationalist Liberal Party, of the name Somoza, which is a symbol in America and of those who [words indistinct] reform the world.

To you my friends, beside whom I have risked my life and shall continue to risk it, I must be especially sincere. You do not live in Nicaragua and therefore I want to give a brief summary of our situation: Nicaragua has suffered economic, political and social aggression by Fidel Castro's government, by Carlos Andres Perez's administration and by the administration of Omar Torrijos, that unpredictable dictator who believes himself to be the liberator of America. We have also suffered aggression from the Costa Rican Government, which has allowed the free movement of persons who have come to shed Nicaraguan blood and who, if not careful, will also stain the Costa Rican territory with blood.

Never in American history has there ever been such a definite movement to overthrow a constitutional government, constitutionally authorized by most of the Nicaraguan people in the 1974 elections. Now a man who has tried to create respect for human rights has come to power. I respect these rights, I live according to them, preach them and enforce them. I do this because I cannot betray my Western ideology, my Catholic upbringing and, above all, my liberal sentiments, taught to me by the Nicaraguan people.

Gentlemen, this is why I believe that the attitudes of some of the officials in the Carter administration have created problems, and not only for the U.S. President.

They have also caused bloodshed and suffering in many countries, especially in Nicaragua, where there have been useful fools who have believed that these attitudes assumed by second-string men of the U.S. Government would lead to power being turned over to them in Nicaragua, defeating the Somozas and the Nicaraguan Liberal Party.

My administration is not opposed to regimes created by [words indistinct]. It is not opposed to countries with which we have relations. It is in favor of safeguarding human rights, as I have shown him [presumably President Carter] and Secretary Vance. The fact is that he wrote me a letter [words indistinct] all my enemies who have been hampering Carter's mission and hampering relations between Nicaragua and the United States.

I emphasize this because I have always said that Nicaraguans are friendly toward the United States. I have always said that we have the same ideology. But I do not want Nicaraguans to continue being cannon fodder because of State Department underlings. Some of you may think that I am straying but you may not know that I am a contemporary of Carter, that I am moving in the same direction. The difference is that he arrived at the U.S. presidency and I arrived at the Nicaraguan. We come from the same electoral sytems. Therefore, in spite of the fact that we may have a different ideology--he is a Protestant and I am a Catholic; this is our greatest difference in ideology--neither the Catholic nor the Protestant will reject the fundamental values of universal liberalism. I personally believe that we should define our differences in detail so that we can know with whom we are talking.

Gentlemen, we have been under the threat of those who would present my head to the Soviets, who hate the name of Somoza. But the truth is that the Nicaraguan reality is otherwise. In Nicaragua, liberalism stands for reforms and social change. It means equal opportunities and options for a better life. It means unconditional freedom independent of an economic situation but conditioned on the fact of being a human being in Nicaragua. It means the right to freely possess any amount of money. It means fundamental equality. It is a reality which many in America have not wanted to accept and which we live here in Nicaragua. This is why I am proud to stand before you because you represent the liberal ideal, the ideal of freedom and democracy. A man cannot stand only on materialism and say that he is offering all opportunities. He must have the spiritual meaning of true freedoms, which can fill the spirit. This is why we fight Castro, because he believes that materialism is supreme, when in reality the spirit, the freedom of choice, is supreme.

Gentlemen, I want to thank you for your great civic and democratic efforts on behalf of the Nicaraguans. I want to tell you that I am proud to be your friend and to count myself among your friends. I give you the warmest welcome, fully convinced that just as I said farewell to you in Puerto Cabezas when you went off to fight, likewise I welcome you so that you can know that there is a place to fight in the service of personal, political, emotional and family interests. We are open to all Cubans roaming through the world. The time has come to think. Those of us opposed to Castro must stand united. This is not the time to give up the fight because through it you will one day take freedom and happiness to the Cuban people.

The communists say the same about me. They say I deprive the Nicaraguan people of their freedom, that I take away their bread. The truth is that I am willing to make a comparison and see who can speak up in Cuba and who can speak up in Nicaragua, who can differ in Cuba and who can do so in Nicaragua. The truth is that all freedoms are respected in my country. On the other hand, the lack of freedoms has made you all exiles from that great country which is Cuba and that noble people which I knew.

Let us be happy that we can live fraternally and speak out without fear of being punished.

Let us be happy that you can come here without restrictions and speak of the love which you have for Nicaraguans. Let us be happy that among the Nicaraguan people you are welcome with love and affection. [end recording]

Exiles' Willingness To Fight

PA070143Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0014 GMT 7 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 6 Oct (LATIN)--Members of the 2506 Brigade of Cuban exiles, with headquarters in Miami, who arrived today with aid for the victims of the recent civil war that affected half a dozen Nicaraguan cities, told newsmen that they are willing to fight communism in Nicaraguan territory.

Tony Pedraja, chief of the brigade, said that their support has already been offered to President Anastasio Somoza in the form and at the time that he deems necessary. We are willing to fight communism anywhere in the world because we have suffered it in our land. Therefore, we are willing to sacrifice all that is necessary so that the Nicaraguan people will not fall into the hands of communism, as occurred to the Cuban people, he added.

Pedro Isinosa, another chief of the brigade, said that the brigade, composed of 2,500 Cubans, has 1,800 combat ready and completely mobilized men. Many of them are Vietnam veterans recently discharged from the U.S. Army. Asked about the possibility that the Cubans might encounter legal difficulties in organizing an expedition in the United States to come to Nicaragua to fight on the side of the military regime, Isinosa said: In the same way that there are communist individuals who have crossed borders to fight in Nicaraguan territory, I believe that human resourcefulness is capable of finding means to come to Nicaragua whenever it is necessary.

CORRESPONDENCE EXCHANGED ON RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

PA080332Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2355 GMT 7 Oct 78 PA

[Text] We will read the telegram which Luis H. Pallais, general manager and director of the newspaper NOVEDADES, sent to Andres Aguilar, president of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, at the Hotel Camino Real in Managua. The telegram states:

We formally lodge a complaint with your commission concerning the violation of freedom of information committed against our reporter Ricardo (de la Vente) and our photographer Jose Rojas, who were brusquely expelled from the Autonomous University of Leon by approximately 40 or 50 persons who claimed to be members of the Nicaraguan Human Rights Commission. We are surprised that your commission permitted the eviction of our reporters, thereby violating the right which every citizen has to earn a living in the exercise of his chosen profession.

We were also informed that the same people violently and threateningly expelled approximately 30 citizens from the university, rendering them incapable of giving evidence before you on the violation of their human rights during the events in Leon.

If the so-called Nicaraguan Human Rights Commission, which has no legal authority, maintains this attitude, the impartial mission which you plan to carry out will be jeopardized.

Very truly yours,

[Signed] Luis H. Pallais

The Honorable Andres Aguilar, president of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, replied to Luis H. Pallais as follows:

Luis H. Pallais, general manager and director, newspaper NOVEDADES

Managua

We were amazed to read your telegram of 5 October which was received by us on 6 October and published on the front page of NOVEDADES on 6 October. In the telegram you make a formal complaint about a violation of the freedom of expression of one of your reporters and a photographer from your newspaper. This complaint is based on the fact that the newsmen were reportedly brusquely expelled from the National Autonomous University of Leon by approximately 40 or 50 persons who, according to your telegram, claimed to be members of the Nicaraguan Human Rights Commission.

The commission did in fact learn that newsmen from your newspaper entered a room at that university in which a private meeting was in progress. In our presence those newsmen were firmly but courteously invited to leave the room because those participating in the meeting considered their presence inappropriate. We did not and could not object for the simple reason that it was a private meeting, organized with the object of hearing evidence from persons representing various sectors of the city of Leon, and not a public event.

The success of an inspection such as that now being performed by the commission in Nicaragua depends fundamentally on the condition that all interested parties be allowed to present their complaints or viewpoints to the commission on the human rights situation in Nicaragua without the presence of persons who might intimidate or restrain them. We might add that, according to its regulations, when the commission is receiving individual or collective complaints and information it is obliged to keep the names of the witnesses and the content of their statements confidential and cannot reveal this information without the express consent of the witnesses.

You claim that every citizen has the right to earn a living in the profession of his choice and that this right was violated when the NOVEDADES reporters were not allowed to cover the meeting held at the University of Leon. However, this right is obviously limited by the right of others to privately communicate, in writing or orally, with third parties. The commission could not fulfill its mission of the press could invoke the supposed right to witness the statements of every person who comes before the commission without their consent. In fact, we have noted with concern and warned the Nicaraguan Government that many persons have expressed the fear that the presentation of complaints or information to the commission could provoke reprisals, and it is therefore understandable that they wish to make their statements in private.

In your telegram you also said that approximately 30 citizens were unable to make statements before the commission on the violation of their human rights during the events in Leon. This is the first report that we have in this respect and we would be very grateful if you would make it known that we are very willing to receive all of them in private, as well as any other persons who wish to present their complaints to the commission.

Since it arrived in Nicaragua the commission has insisted that its activities be widely publicized--precisely with the goal that anyone interested can make their statements--in Managua as well as in the different cities which it has visited and plans to visit during its visit to Nicaragua.

In your telegram you repeatedly refer to the Permanent Nicaraguan Human Rights Commission, to which you attribute responsibility for the events on which your complaints are based. We have received the cooperation of the Permanent Nicaraguan Human Rights Commission and of other Nicaraguan institutions and we are prepared to receive the help of every Nicaraguan interested in the observance of human rights in Nicaragua. However, the inter-American Human Rights Commission has acted and will always act with absolute independence and has planned and carried out its activities according to its norms and based on the exclusive decision of its members. So that the Inter-American Human Rights Commission can impartially fulfill its mission, it must receive and hear every person and institution which wishes to contribute his or its cooperation and must insure as much as possible that the person or institution can do so as freely as possible, without discrimination.

I will greatly appreciate it if you would give this reply the same publicity given to your telegram of 6 [as heard] October.

[Signed] Andres Aguilar M., president, Inter-American Human Rights Commission

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION HOLDS MEETING IN ESTELI

PA071210Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 7 Oct 78 PA

[Text] After holding meetings in the city of Leon yesterday, the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, which arrived in Nicaragua on Tuesday at the request of our government, today traveled to the city of Esteli. At the National University campus in Leon, the commission met with delegates of the university, the medical association, the Red Cross, the Bar Association, newsmen and other professional groups of the city. These groups had ample opportunities to speak with members of the commission, which is receiving from the Nicaraguan Government the greatest cooperation in carrying out its task.

Today, the members of the commission traveled to Esteli where they also met with representative groups of that department, which was victim to the Sandino-communist hordes, suffering the effects of the fires, looting and crimes committed by the subversives.

The commission will remain in Nicaragua for as long as it deems necessary. The government will continue to provide total cooperation for the better fulfillment of the commission's task.

VENEZUELANS MAY BE ORDERED TO LEAVE NATION

PA090230Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0130 GMT 9 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 8 Oct (AFP)--Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza said from Managua tonight that "things in Latin America are going to become difficult if Venezuela continues meddling in my country."

During a telephone interview granted to the Caracol Radio Network, Somoza said in a strong and threatening tone that he may have to order all Venezuelans living in Nicaragua to leave the country. "If Venezuela continues meddling in Nicaragua's affairs, everyone better start getting ready to leave because things are going to get very difficult," Somoza said.

He added that "there is peace in Nicaragua at this moment" but indicated that if Venezuela should insist upon disobeying an OAS petition "to stop attacking us," then "Venezuelans must leave the country."

However, Somoza did not specify if his warning held the possibility of severing relations between Nicaragua and Venezuela.

With regard to Colombia, which together with Venezuela requested UN intervention in that Central American country for alleged human rights violations, Somoza said that "Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has been misinformed on what is happening here."

Further on, he said that Nicaragua is going through a "very interesting period" and explained that the reconstruction of buildings which were burned in several cities "by the enemies of democracy" has begun.

President Somoza said that an OAS commission is currently visiting some Nicaraguan cities which are reporting, "if it is true, that human rights were violated here." "This is a big break for me because although they are talking to friends and enemies of the government it will be shown that we have tried to defend democracy. Then we will be able to provide a peaceful solution to the problems we have faced," he pointed out.

"There is great expectation throughout Nicaragua concerning the results of the investigation being carried out by the OAS commission. I talked to the members of the commission for several hours, explaining to them the government's position, which is none other than to maintain democracy," he added.

With regard to the nine Nicaraguans who are waiting for safeconducts in the Colombian Embassy, Somoza said: "It is going to take some time to issue those safeconducts because first we must find out if there is a lawbreaker among them." In Bogota, Foreign Affairs Minister Diego Uribe Vargas was disappointed by this final statement. He said that by delaying those safeconducts "the situation is getting more complicated" in Nicaragua. Meanwhile, the Colombians living in Nicaragua who are to be flown in a military plane back to their country have not left because of problems which the authorities here did not specify.

MEDIATION GROUP'S ARRIVAL ON 6 OCT REPORTED

PA071444Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 7 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpt] The mediation group arrived in Nicaragua today. It was reported in Managua that the mediating commission, consisting of representatives from the United States, the Dominican Republic and Guatemala, arrived here today. It is entrusted with an OAS mandate to assist in resolving the civil struggle in Nicaragua. The commission, composed of U.S. Ambassador William Bowdler, Dominican Foreign Minister Ramon Emilio Jimenez and former Guatemalan Vice Foreign Minister Alfredo Gomez, met in Guatemala City on 5 October to discuss their mediation. No reports were released regarding the commission's plans except the date of its arrival in Managua.

FAO LISTS DEMANDS FOR TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT

PA072007Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1853 GMT 7 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 7 Oct (AFP)--The Broad Opposition Front (FAO) today announced that it will participate in negotiations only if President Anastasio Somoza's government restores the constitutional guarantees suspended on 9 September. The FAO submitted a demand to this effect to the mediation commission of the Organization of American States (OAS), with which it met here today.

The meeting between FAO and the OAS mediation commission was held at the office of the apostolic nunico in Managua. Present for the FAO were Rafael Cordoba, Alfonso Rovelo and Sergio Ramirez, in addition to six FAO political advisers.

Representing the OAS commission were William Bowdler for the United States, Dominican Foreign Minister Ramon Emilio Jimenez and former Guatemalan [Vice] Foreign Minister Alfredo Obiols Gomez.

The FAO held informal meetings with the mediators prior to today's meeting, at which it announced its decision not to negotiate unless constitutional guarantees are restored in Nicaragua. According to the FAO delegates, during these talks it was promised to them to do everything possible to convince President Somoza to lift the constitutional restrictions.

During today's talks the FAO submitted a seven-point document to the mediators listing conditions for holding the dialog. The first point of the document indicates that suspension of constitutional guarantees in Nicaragua is disrupting the country's life and making it impossible to seek peace. Point two states that martial law is being applied with extreme rigor, giving rise to massive pressures, deaths, persecution and disappearance of citizens. The third point indicates that press censorship established in accordance with martial law makes it impossible to inform Nicaraguans with the necessary freedom about the negotiations. The fourth point notes that censorship is being applied in an exaggerated manner. The fifth point indicates that radio stations have been completely gagged insofar as news reporting is concerned. The sixth point states that, in view of all these reasons, the climate in Nicaragua is inappropriate for talks on a peaceful solution. To conclude, the seventh point indicates that "in view of these circumstances the FAO reiterates its demands for the restoration of constitutional guarantees, the release of all prisoners captured during the September civil war and the complete lifting of press censorship as indispensable conditions to participation in any type of talks."

For its part, the U.S. Embassy in Nicaragua released a communique today noting that "the important thing is to hold negotiations, because as long as the parties are negotiating there will be hope of averting a new wave of violence in the country."

MILITARY COURTS TO INVESTIGATE CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER

PA091959Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1818 GMT 9 Oct 78 PA

[By Agustin Fuentes]

[Excerpts] Managua, 9 Oct (LATIN)--According to military sources, the commanders of several of the country's departments have designated a number of military courts to investigate, while martial law is still in effect, the crimes committed against public order in their respective jurisdictions.

According to the sources, who asked not to be identified, these courts will deal with crimes committed by both military and civilians.

Meanwhile, in Managua, the inter-American mediation mission, made up of representatives of the United States, the Dominican Republic and Guatemala, is trying to overcome initial difficulties and continue its work.

It has been announced in this capital that the military court in charge of investigating the crimes committed against public order in Managua Department is headed by Col Efrain Santamaria and includes Majors Constantino Mendieta and Hugo Torres Llanes and Capt Oscar Soto. Soto will act as military prosecutor [fiscal].

According to Colonel Santamaria, its highest-ranking member, this court will begin operating today.

GARCIA FRIAS DEPARTS FOR PANAMANIAN INAUGURATION

FL091835Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Guillermo Garcia Frias, vice president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, this morning departed for Panama, where he will attend the inauguration of the new president, which will be celebrated with festivities from 10 to 12 October in Panama City. The Cuban delegation is composed of Celia Sanchez, minister-secretary of the Council of State; Manuel Pineiro, chief of the PCC Central Committee America Department; Vice Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras and Manuel Brugueras, Cuban ambassador to Panama.

Arrival in Panama Noted

FL091924Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 9 Oct 78 FL

[Excerpts] Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Cuban Council of State, today arrived in Panama at the head of a delegation to participate in the [presidential] inauguration ceremonies which will begin on Wednesday. The top level Cuban leaders were received at Tocumen International Airport by Panamanian Vice Foreign Minister Carlos (Osores). The election of the new Panamanian president will be held on 11 October by majority vote in the National Assembly, and he will be inaugurated on that same day along with his Council of Ministers.

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR CEMA TALKS

FL091829Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Oct 78 FL

[Text] A Cuban delegation headed by Foreign Trade Minister Marcelo Fernandez Font has arrived in Moscow, where it will attend the 53d meeting of the CEMA permanent committee for foreign trade. The meeting will be held from 10 to 13 October in the Soviet capital. Its participants will examine aspects of trade relations between members of that international economic organization.

RODRIGUEZ LLOMPART DEPARTS TOKYO AT END OF TALKS

FL070010Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 6 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Tokyo--Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, today departed the Japanese capital at the conclusion of a 1-week official visit to attend the third Cuba-Japan economic conference. During the talks matters dealing with bilateral trade and its future development were examined.

PRENSA LATINA DIRECTOR VISITS POLAND

FL092059Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1919 GMT 9 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Gustavo Robreno Dolz, director of PRENSA LATINA, has been received in Warsaw by Kazimierz Rokoszewski, director of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee Department of Press, Radio and Television. The strengthening of relations between the Polish news agency and PRENSA LATINA was studied at the meeting.